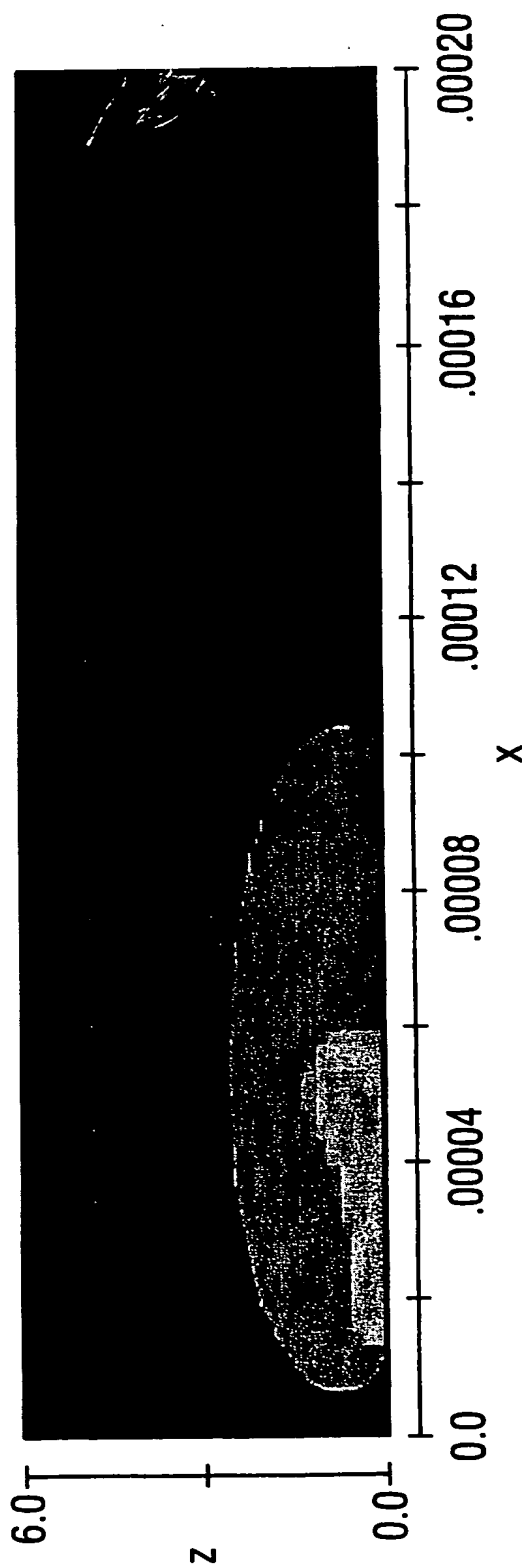


FIG. 1

Velocity magnitude contours

(z multiplied by 1.e+0.5)



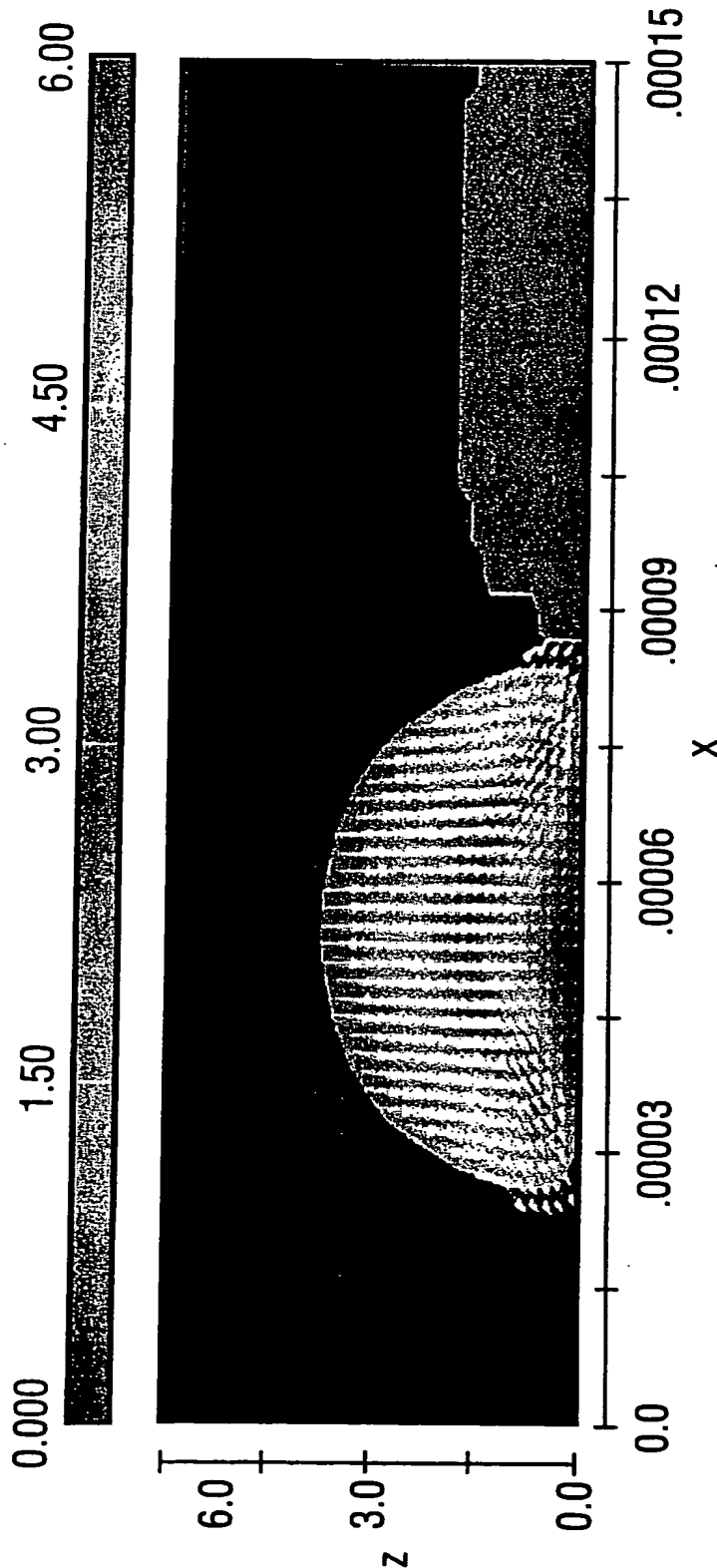
Flow-3D t=9.9988E-06 y=5.000E-01 (ix=2 to 101 kz=2 to 31)
17:56:04 2-9-1999eifd hydr3D: version 7.1.5 win 32 1998
51.1 dia : 000 to 250 microseconds

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FIG. 2a

Velocity 250 to 263 microseconds (vmax=5.50E+00)

(z multiplied by 1.e+0.5)



Flow-3D t=3.0000E-06 y=1.000E-06 (ix=2 to 76 kz=2 to 31)
 17:30:04 2-17-1999eifd hydr3D: version 7.1.5 win 32 1998
 51.1 dia : Fluid droplet impact with solidified droplet 3D

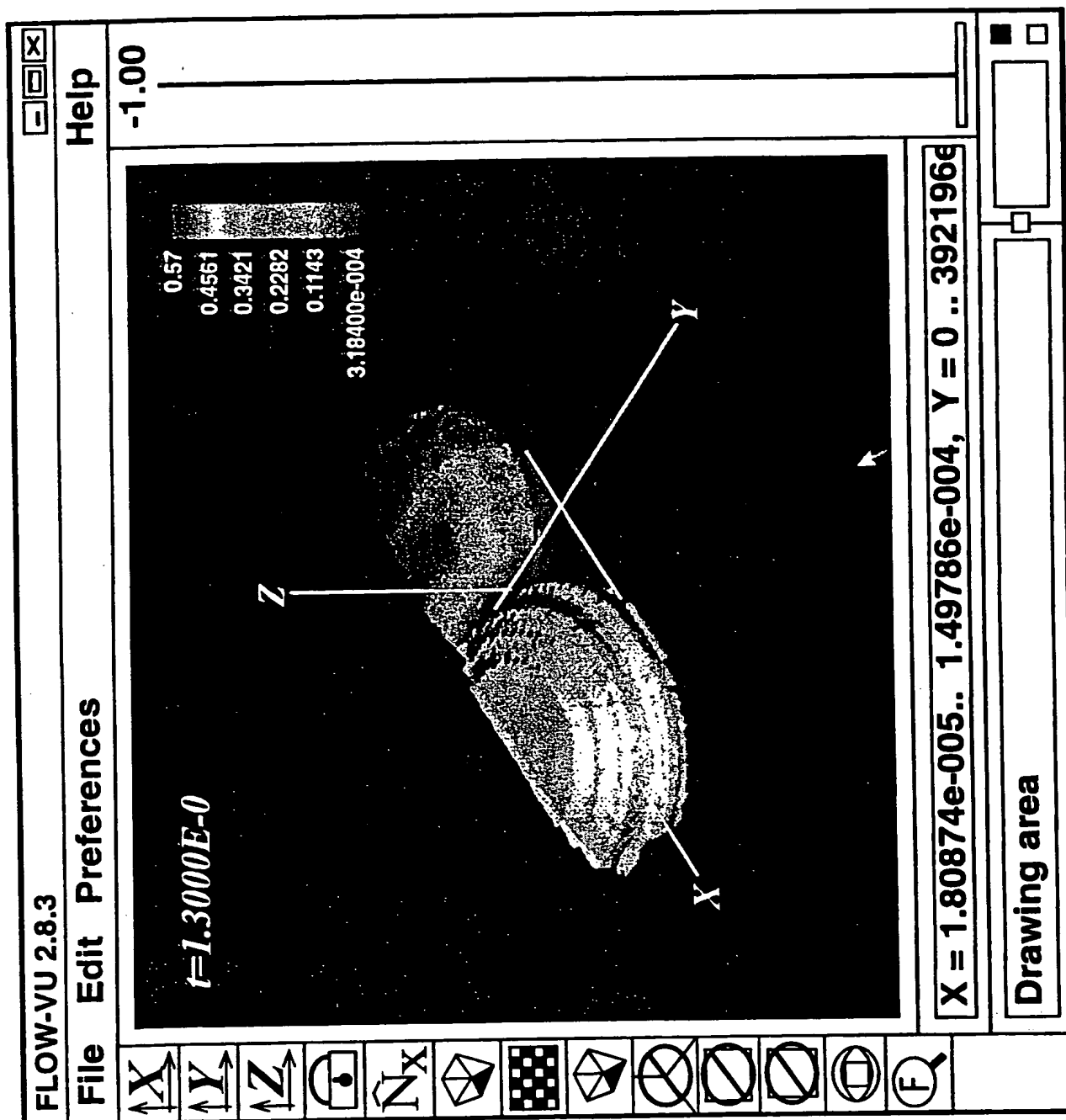
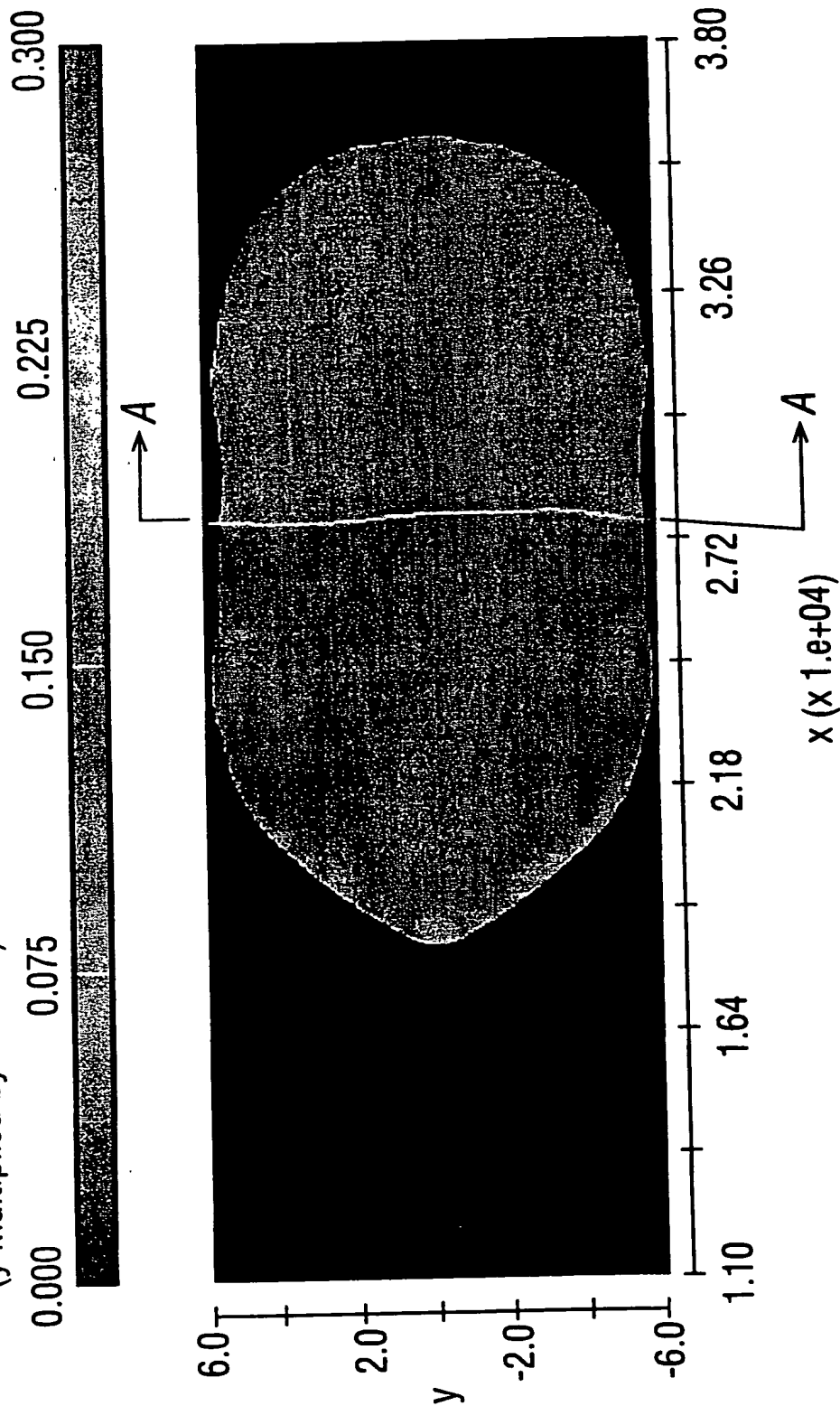


FIG. 2b

FIG. 3

Section A-A
Plan of droplet substrate boundary at t=930 microseconds

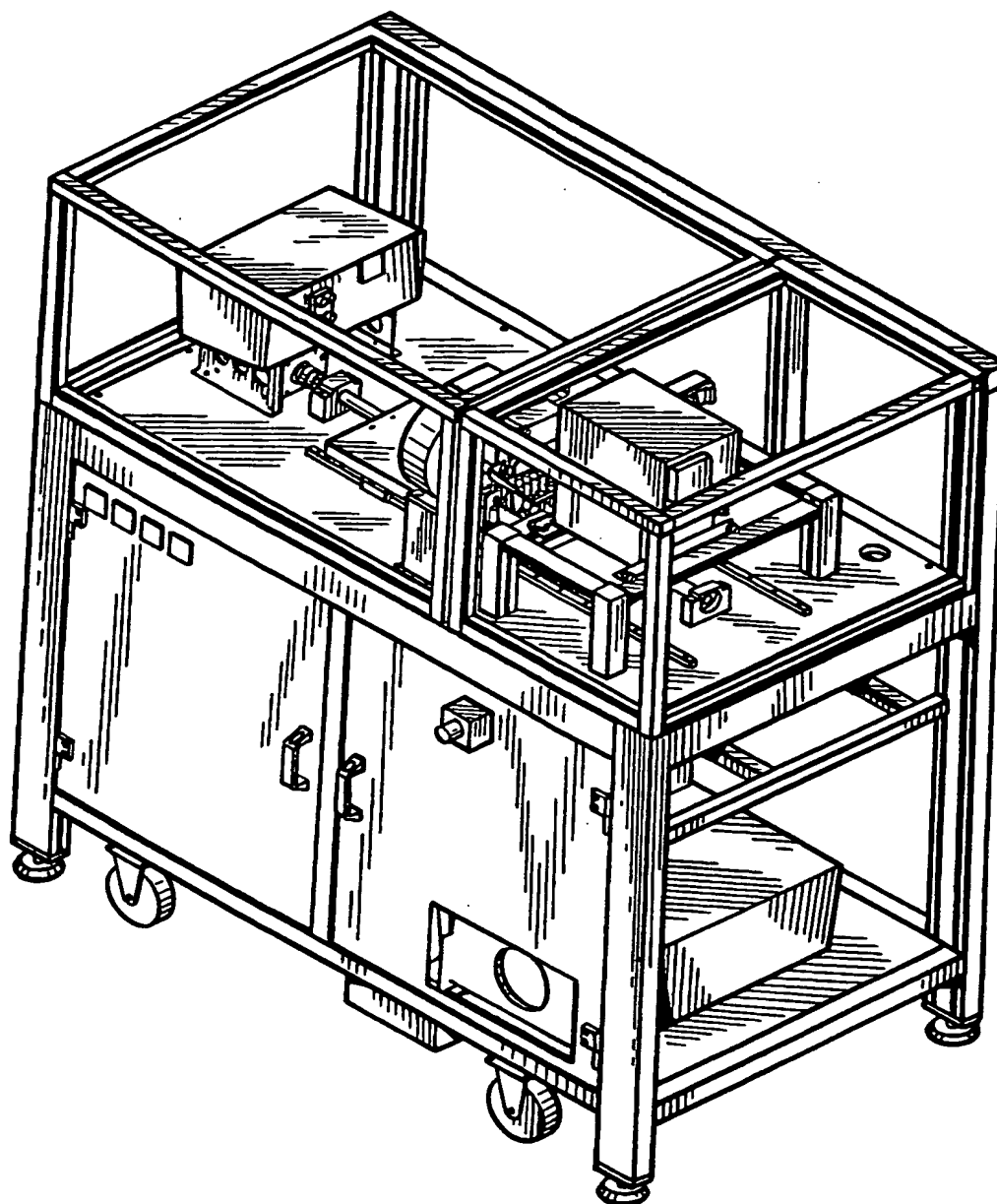
(y multiplied by 1.e+0.5)



```
Flow-3D  t=6.809E-04  z=1.000E-06  (ix=2 to 136  jy=2 to 31)
20:04:05  2-17-1999eifd  hydr3D:  version 7.1.5  win 32 1998
51.1 dia : 675 to 975 microseconds - 3D droplets
```

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FIG. 4



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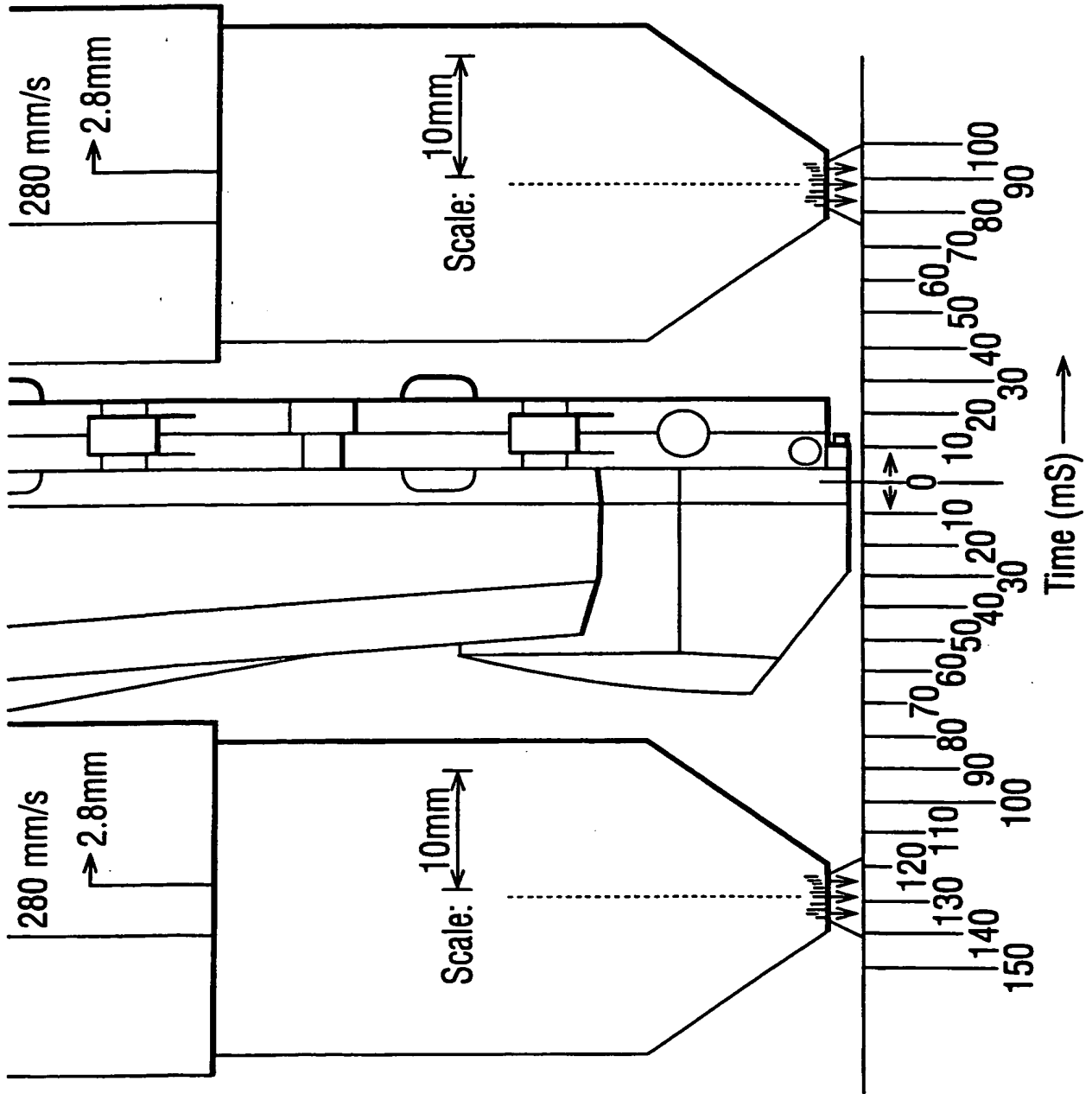
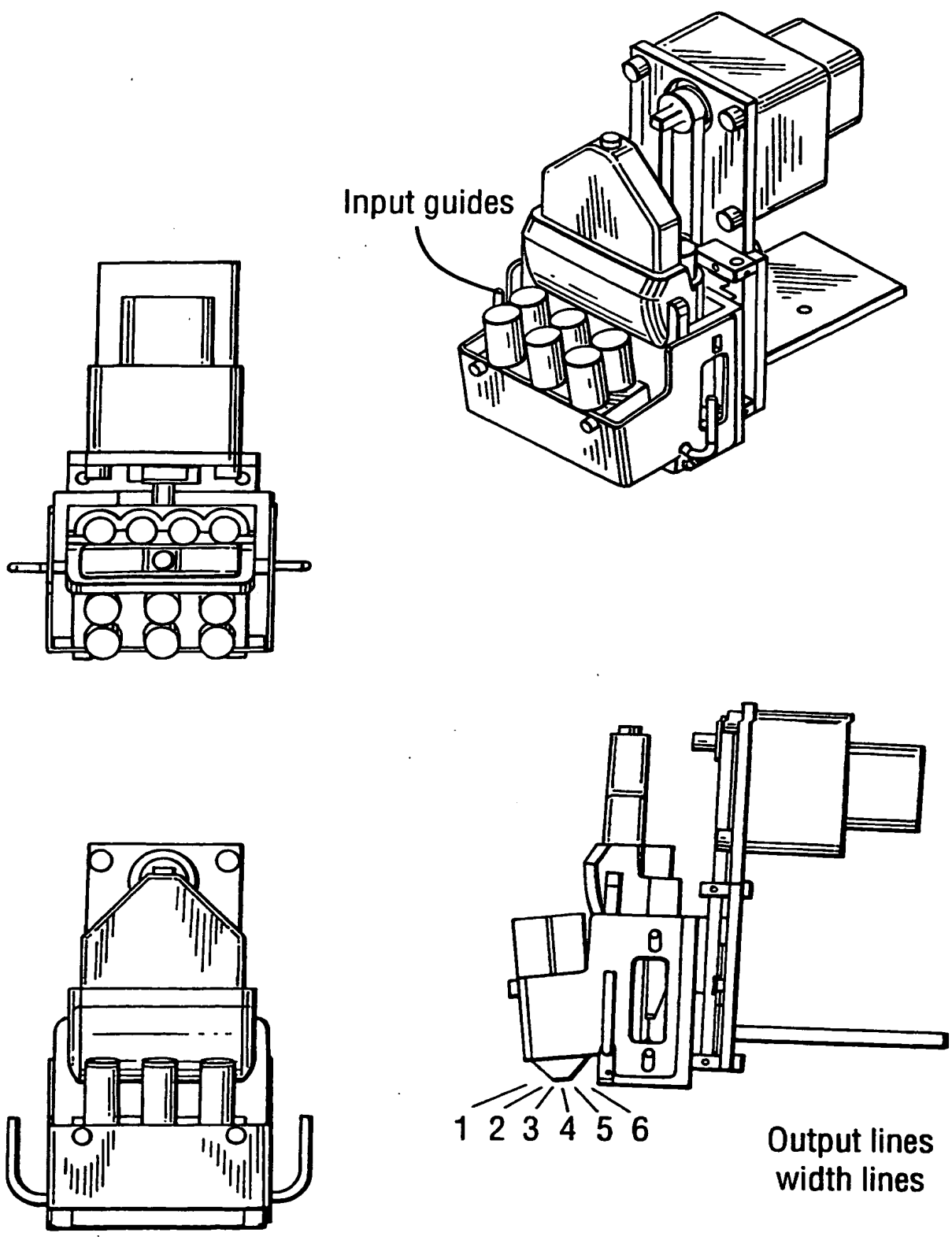


FIG. 5a

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FIG. 5b



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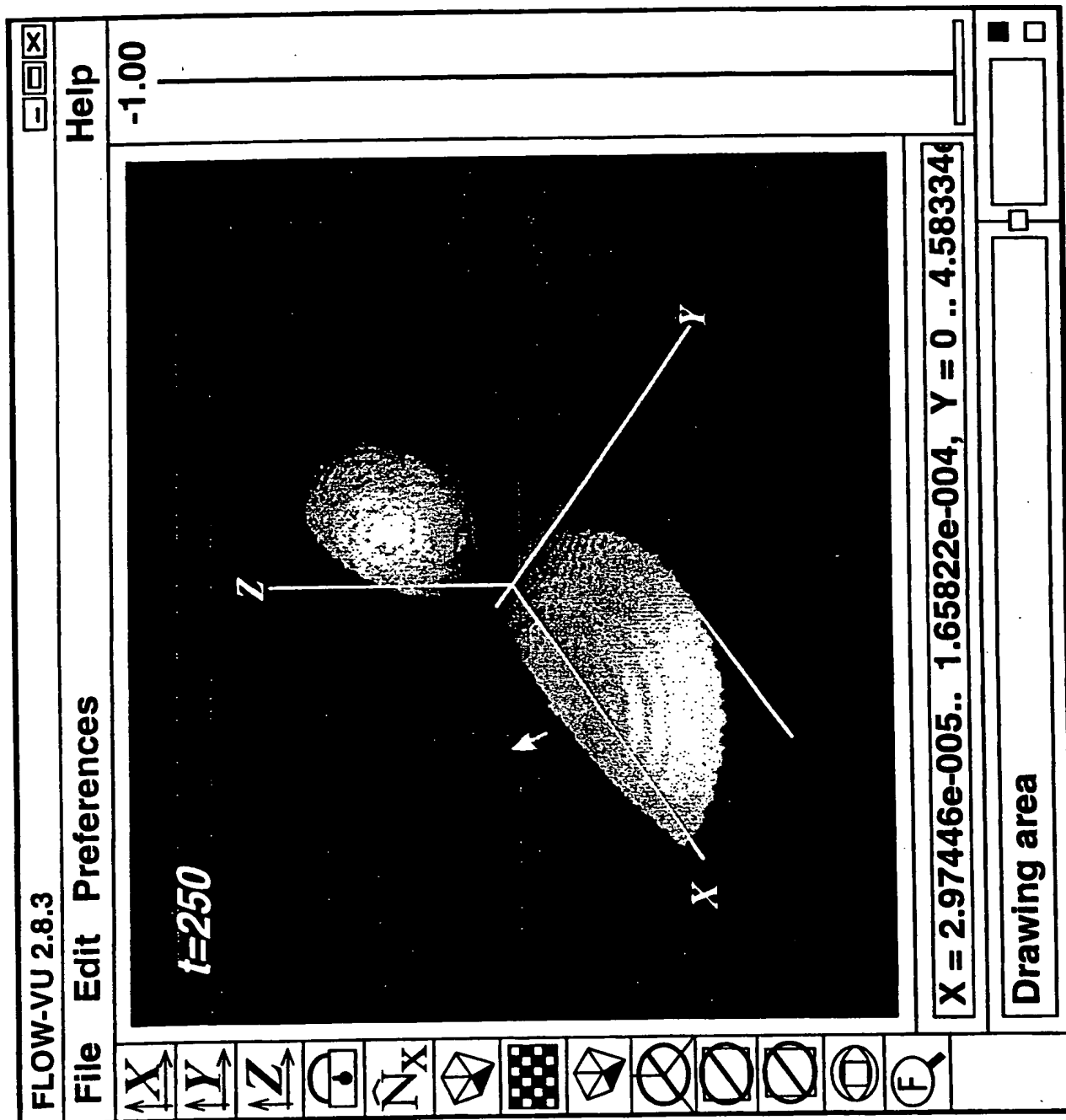


FIG. 6

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FIG. 7

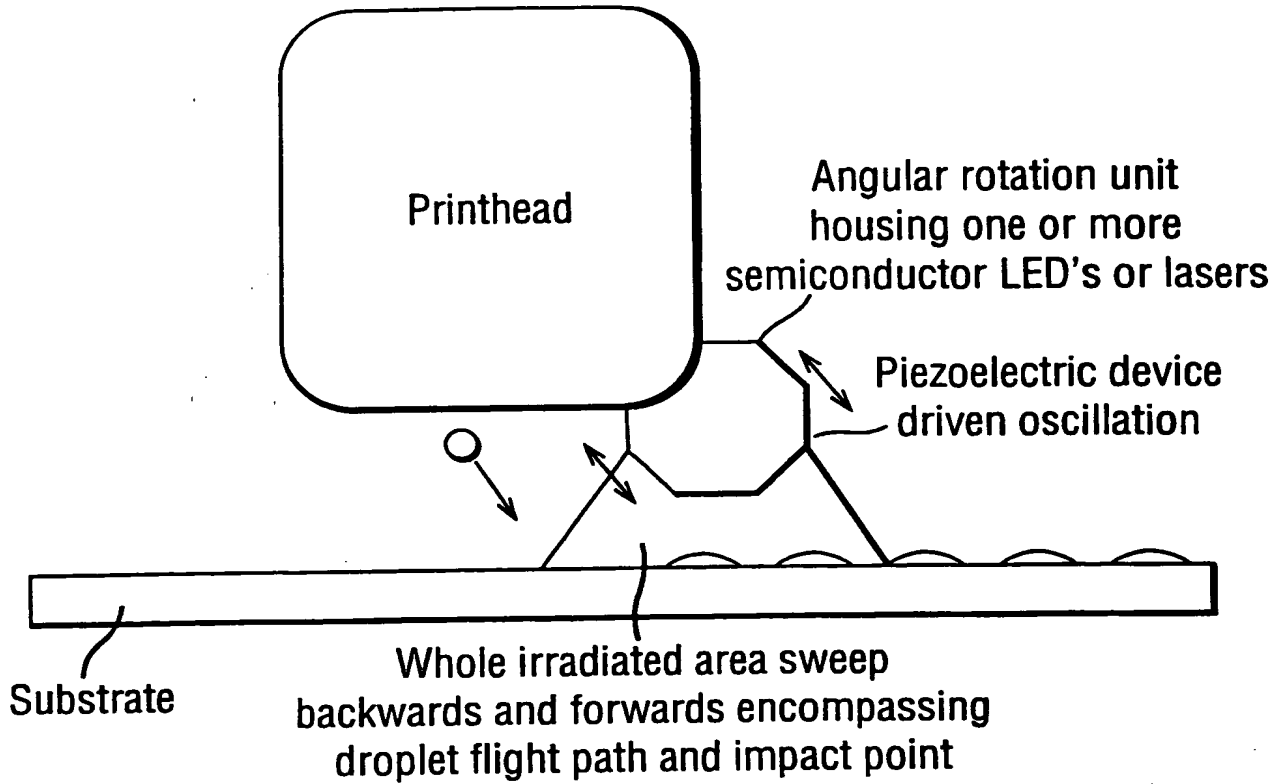


FIG. 8

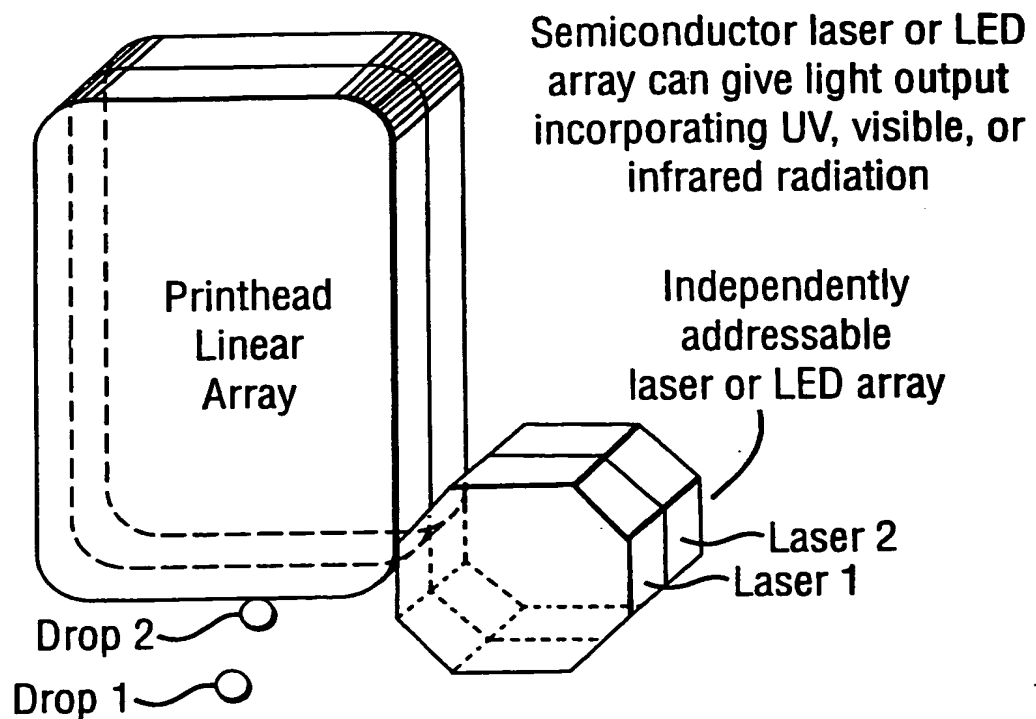


FIG. 9

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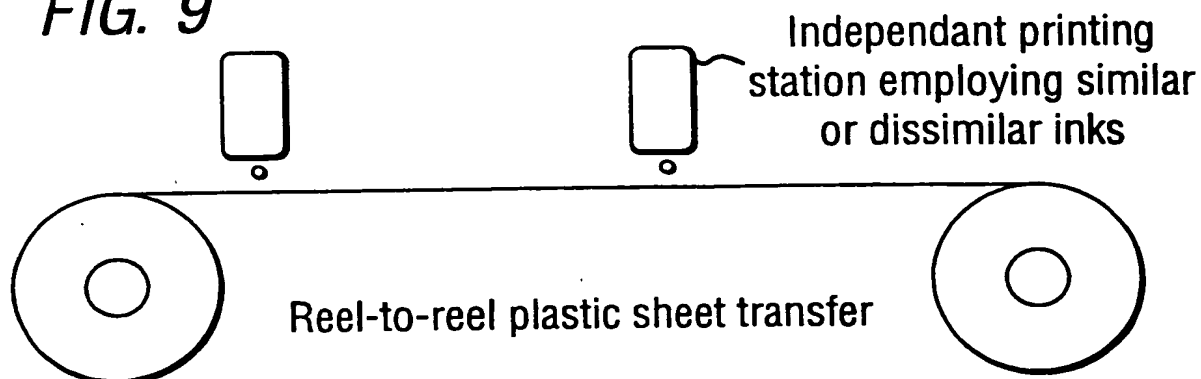


FIG. 10

Organic or inorganic thin film light-emitting device

Printhead

LEP light source can be constructed in discrete stripes, thereby providing control over irradiated area
The organic LEP curing system can be used for whole area

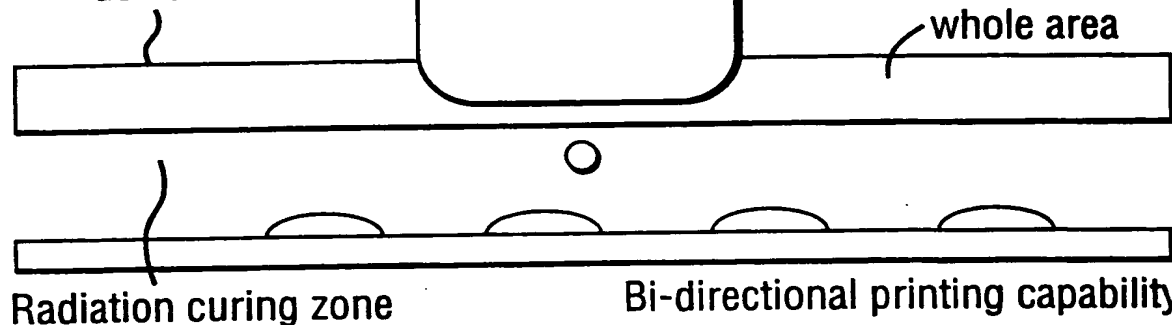


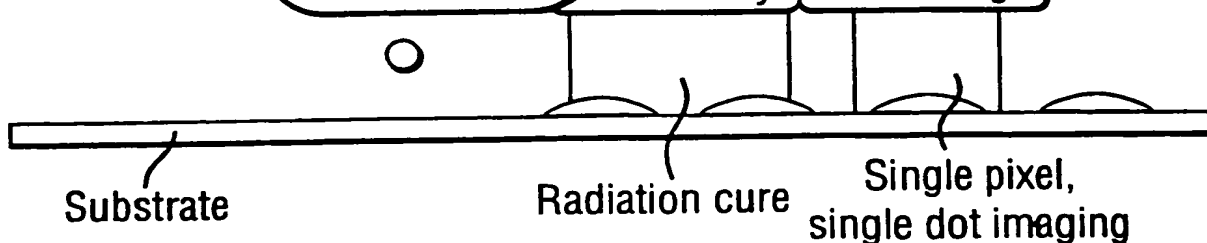
FIG. 11

Printhead

CCD or silicon x-y linear imaging array can be used as an alternative
Organic LEP photoconductive imaging linear array

LED array

Linear Imager



SECRET

Organic light emitting polymer UV/Visible/IR backlight

Substrate

Ink jet printed pattern

Close proximity light source to counter inverse square law effect

The diagram illustrates a cross-sectional view of a drop-on-demand printhead assembly. A large rounded rectangle on the left represents the main body of the printhead. Inside this body, a horizontal bar is labeled "Cantilever or piezoelectric transducer displaced nozzle plate". To the right of this bar is a rectangular component labeled "Wiper blade seal of printhead in standby operation". Further to the right, a small rectangular component is labeled "Drop ejection nozzle". To the right of the nozzle is a double-headed arrow pointing left and right, with the text "Nozzle shield can move in +ve or -ve direction via action of drive pulse" next to it.

Surface specific hardening but retaining bulk compliance state

Ion Implementation Beam

Wiper blade seal of printhead in standby operation

Cantilever or piezoelectric transducer displaced nozzle plate

The diagram illustrates a lithography system. A rectangular block labeled "Piezoelectric Z-height positioning" is at the base. On top of it is a rounded rectangle labeled "Printhead". To the right of the printhead is a smaller rectangle labeled "UV LED Array". A line with an arrow points from the "UV LED Array" to a horizontal surface representing a substrate. Another line with an arrow points from the substrate back to the "UV LED Array", forming a feedback loop. A label "Real-time z height feed-back control to cater for non-parallel substrates or surfaces" is positioned next to this feedback loop. A small circle is located on the horizontal surface between the printhead and the feedback loop.

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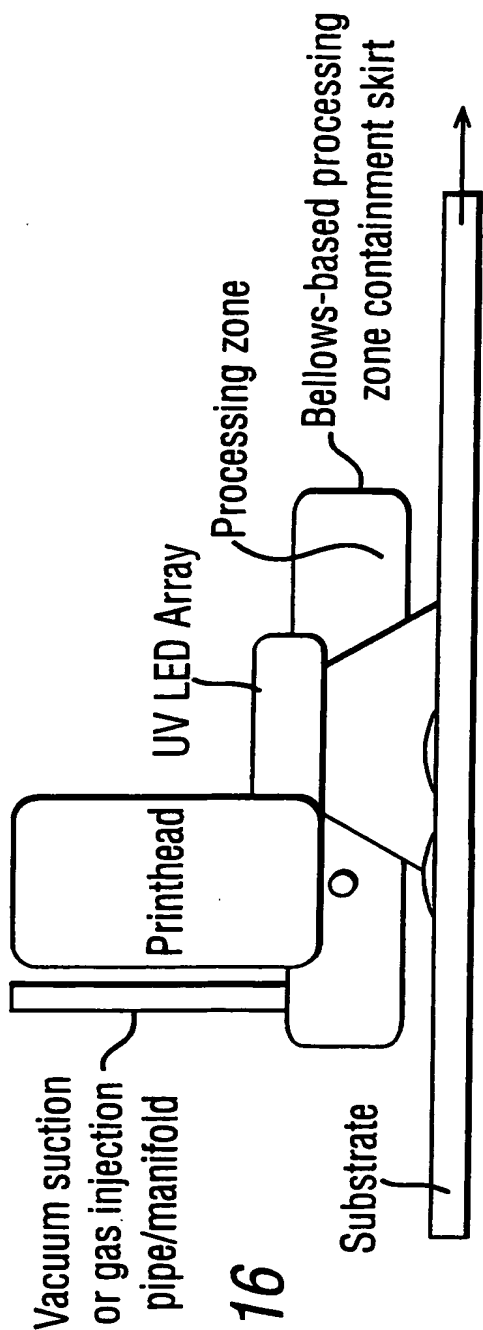


FIG. 16

Source UV LED could also include an infrared rapid thermal heating

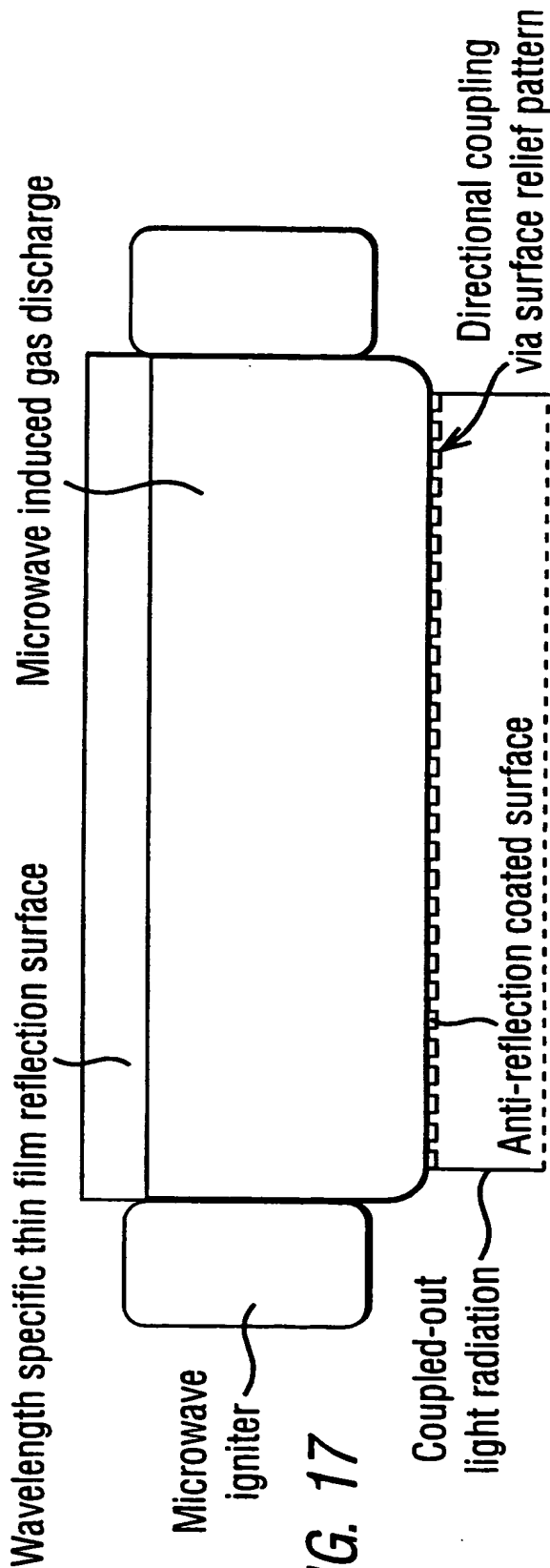


FIG. 17

Coupled-out light radiation

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FIG. 18

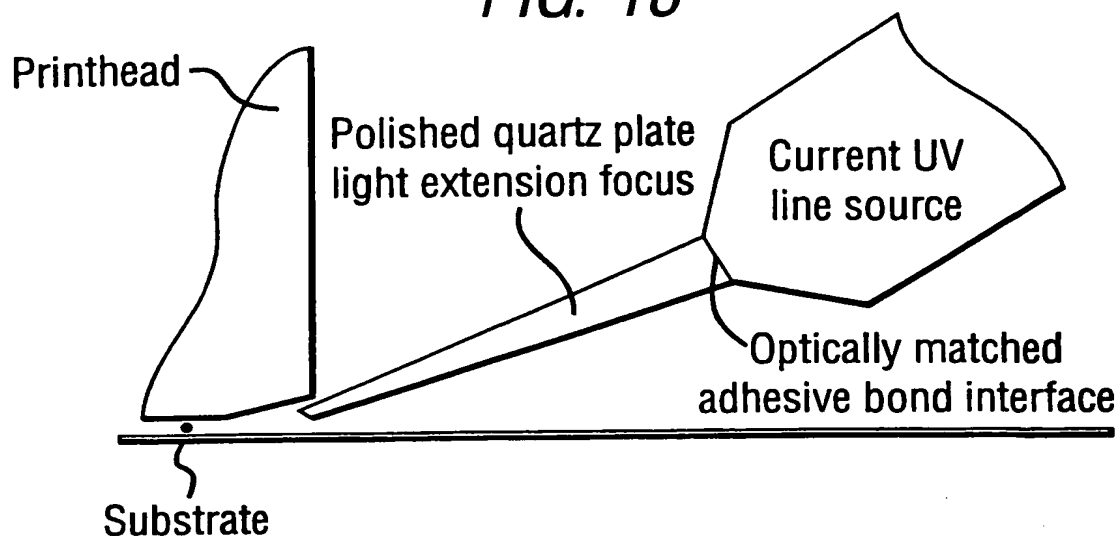


FIG. 19

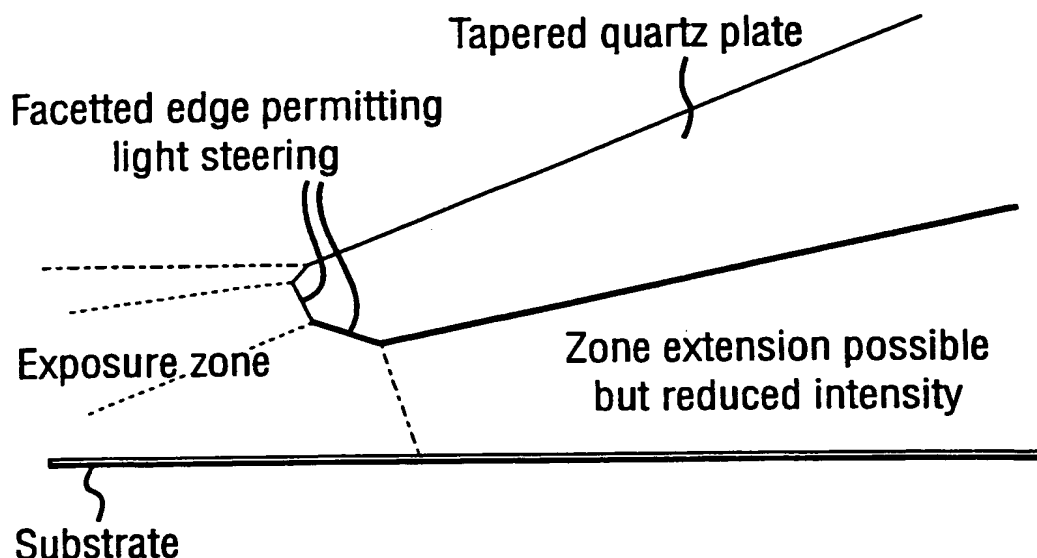
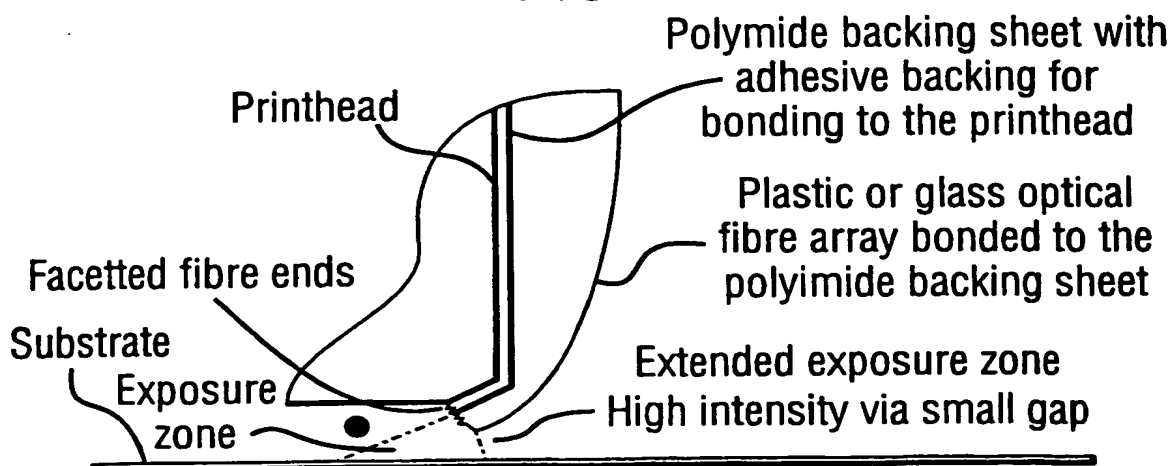


FIG. 20



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FIG. 21

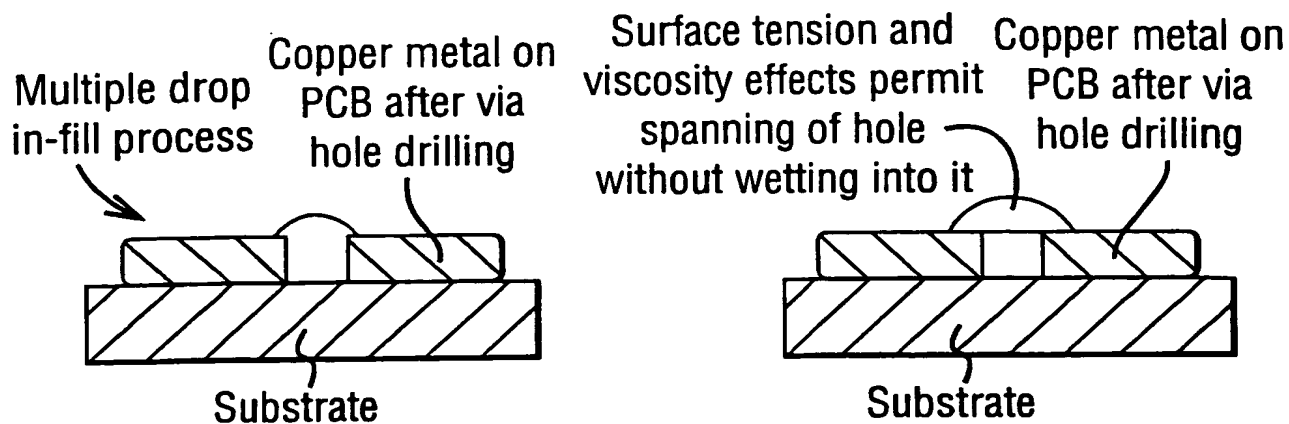


FIG. 22

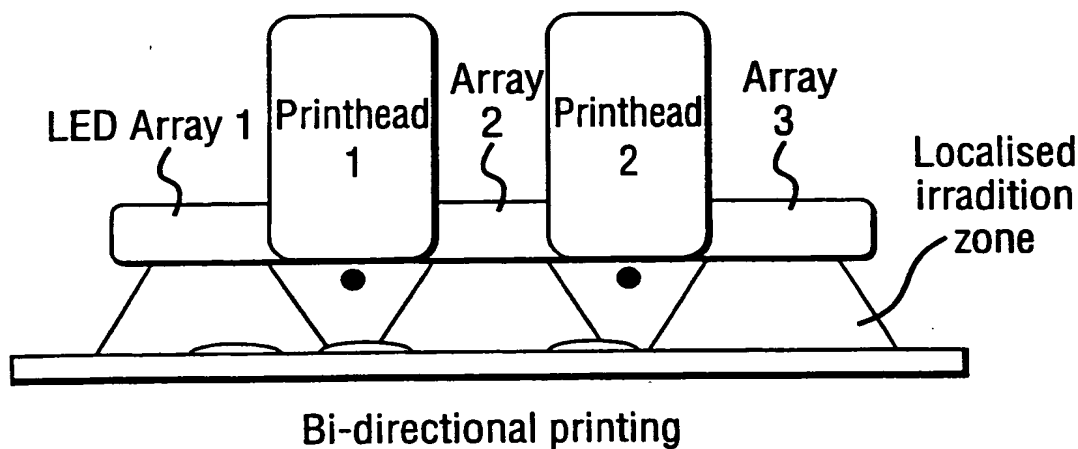
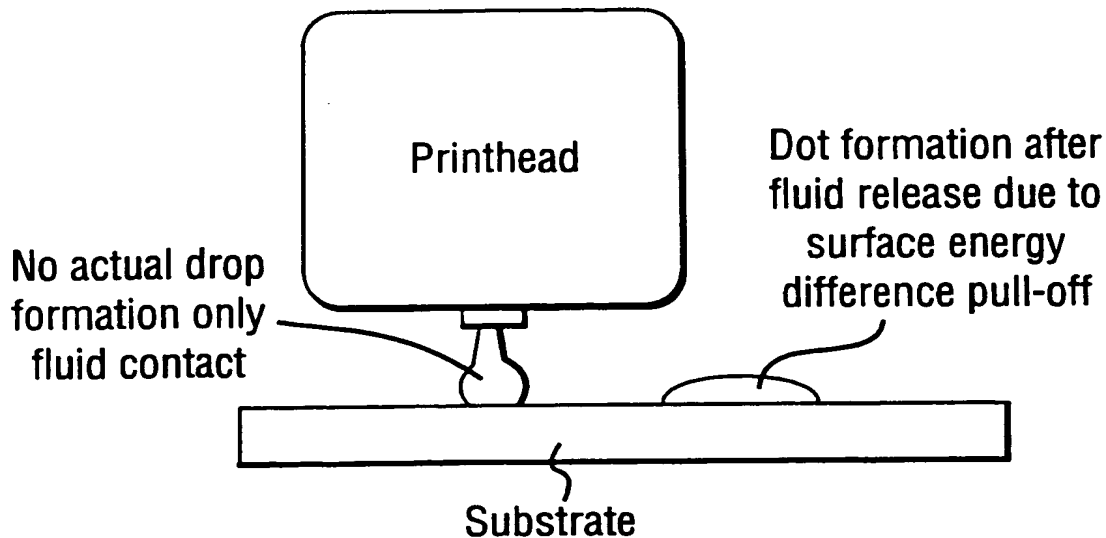


FIG. 23



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FIG. 24

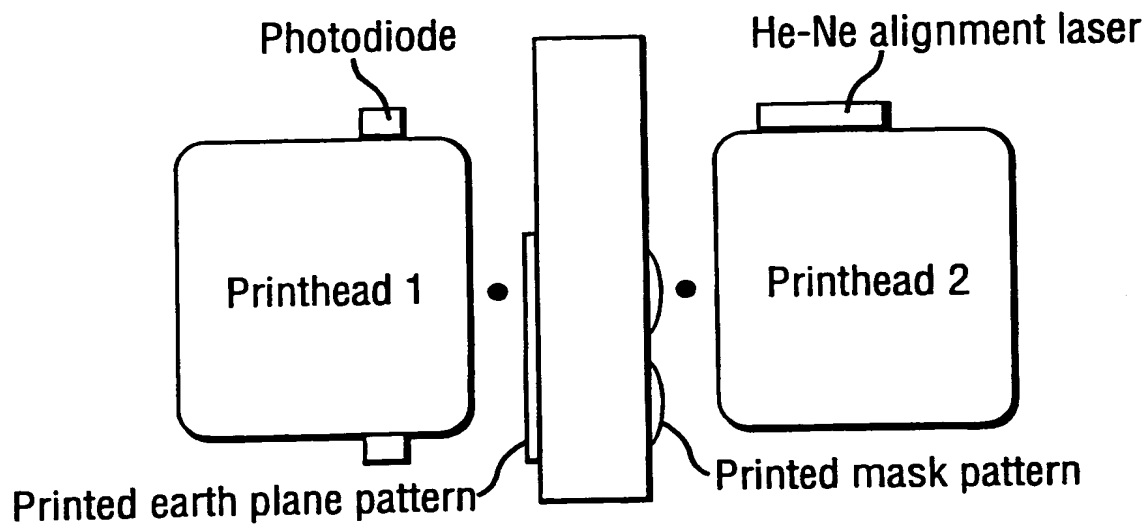
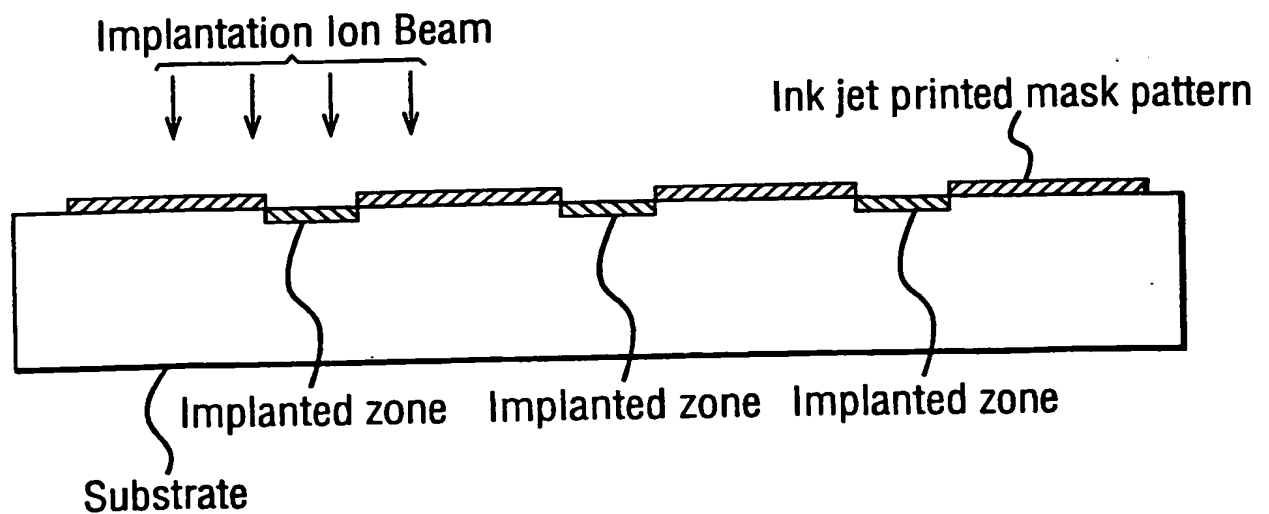


FIG. 25



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FIG. 26

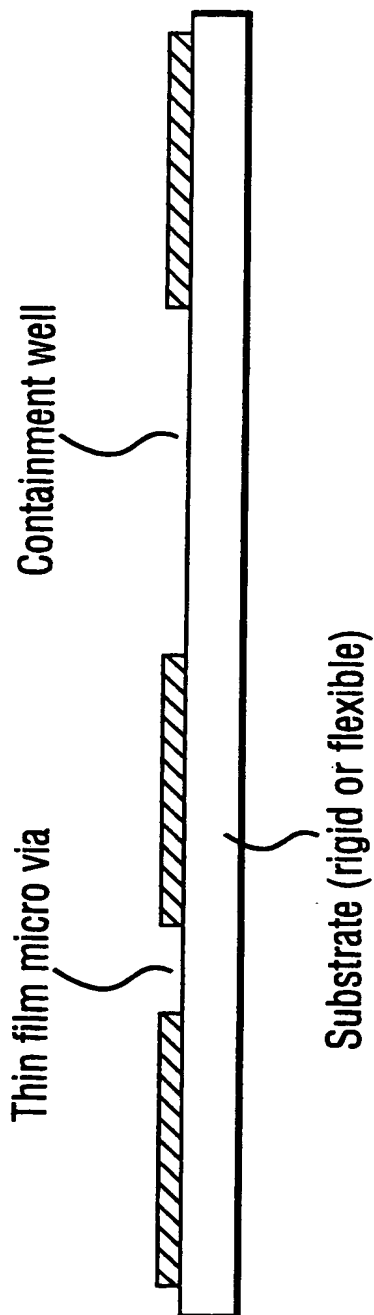


FIG. 27

Auto-alignment of two pieces
via spacer surface tension

